

SUBSTITUTION OF CRIMINALS.

GOLF AND JEROME SAY IT HAS HAPPENED IN COURT.

Indictments Under False Names Pave the Way—Precautions in Poolroom Cases—142 Prisoners Let Go—Two Indicted—Bondsman Made to Testify.

Two men were indicted yesterday as a result of District Attorney Jerome's raid on the poolroom at 51 East Tenth street on Wednesday. They were indicted for running a stucco game, Solomon Epter, one of the 144 men caught in the raid, swearing that he had lost \$240 playing stucco that afternoon. Detectives Leonard and Butler of Mr. Jerome's staff were before the Grand Jury that they saw the game going on.

The men were indicted under the names of Michael Burns and Louis Cohen. Burns was the first man called and the Recorder had him sworn.

"What is your right name?" he asked.

"Is Michael Burns your true name?"

"No," said the prisoner after some hesitation. He said his name was Moses Brown. He didn't look it. The Recorder said:

"It is not an unusual thing in these courts for men to be indicted under false names and afterward, if occasion should arise, to say that they never had been indicted. It has also happened that men indicted in these courts had other men substituted for them."

The Recorder said afterward that he didn't care to go into details about these substitutions, but he felt that they had been made many times, especially in the poolroom cases. There was no way in which the court officers could keep track of the prisoners.

Mr. Jerome said that what the Recorder had said was unquestionably true. He had no doubt that men had been indicted under false names by the Grand Jury and that substitutes were furnished to be arraigned, but he didn't see how this could be done without the collusion of the police.

After Brown had told that name Cohen was asked the same question, but he declared that Cohen was his real name. Mr. Jerome asked for \$2,000 bail, but the Recorder made it \$2,000 for each. They were locked up because the bondsman who appeared didn't want to go before the Grand Jury and tell what they knew about poolrooms. Mr. Jerome said the bondsman would have to do that and they were scared off. At the same time Mr. Jerome sent Solomon Epter, the chief witness against the prisoners, away with a detective, who will watch him until trial.

Epter, described as Sonny Smith's partner, didn't appear before the Grand Jury yesterday, and an attachment will probably be issued for his arrest. He had been served with a subpoena by Detective Lynch to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon. Mr. Jerome has made some real pull and some politicians may have to appear before the Grand Jury.

Including the men who were caught in the Tenth street poolroom raid Wednesday evening there were 170 men examined in the police court and by the Grand Jury yesterday. The Grand Jury held a session that lasted until nearly 1 o'clock. Of the twenty-five men on the suspect list which Inspector McCluskey carried in the Second Inspection district only one was arraigned. He was a man named James, who told the Grand Jury that he had let the premises at 80 Sixth avenue, where the Allen has his poolroom, to the West Side Club. Hyman was told that he would have five days to dispossess his tenant and if he had any trouble, Mr. Jerome would give him the evidence.

Mr. Jerome said, was apparently doing the best he could. Mr. Jerome expected that the poolrooms in the Second Inspection district would be cleaned up. The bondsman who had been arrested Wednesday was tackled.

Henry Steinkler was another witness before the Grand Jury. He hasn't been looking long ago for a wayward son. The negro doorman who was caught in the raid also had a chat with the Grand Jury yesterday. Several other men examined about the poolrooms in the Mercer street precinct said they were closed. The bondsman who went bail for the men caught in the Tenth street raid were questioned by the Grand Jury.

Of the 144 men caught in the raid only about forty got bail. The rest were a sorry looking lot when taken to the Tombs court yesterday. They had been locked up deep in cells all night and many of them didn't have anything to eat. Some of them were telling yesterday how they had to pay \$2 for a sandwich and \$1 for a box of cigarettes. For all that most of them took things philosophically. All through the night they entertained the sergeant who was on duty at the Mercer street station with songs, but Capt. O'Reilly and the cops who wanted to sleep weren't pleased a bit. All efforts to get the prisoners to stop their noisy singing failed.

The men who had been bailed out looked very chipper and refused to recognize the men who had been in cells for a night. They were all arraigned in the Centre street court, and the first thing Mr. Jerome did was to examine thirty of them in a batch, under the Dowling law and he arrested under the section of the code which makes it a misdemeanor for a citizen to fail to respond to a call for help from a policeman when a felony is being committed. Detective Beardon swore that there was gambling going on in the Tenth street place.

After he examined the thirty men Mr. Jerome said that there was no need of making individual complaints, as the men had been examined under the Dowling law and were innocent. Every man was made to tell his name. Some of the names read out in the police court caused laughter. One man had told the police that he was Simon Butterfield. That was even too much for Mr. Jerome. The net outcome was the indictment of the two men later on. The rest were let go.

Jerome J. McManus, the lawyer, said he represented some of the prisoners. He picked out one man as a client. Mr. Jerome asked this man if he wanted to be represented by a lawyer and stand trial or be discharged.

"I haven't got any lawyer," said the prisoner, "I don't want any. I want to go home."

This raid showed one thing, said Mr. Jerome, "the poolrooms are running stucco and kidnap games along with the racing game. If a man wins a dollar or two on the races he loses it in these games. He hasn't got a chance to get out with any money, and the appearance of the men who were arrested indicates that they haven't got any money left."

Eight women went bail for their husbands or friends. They were indicted by the Grand Jury. One woman discovered as a result of the raid that her husband was deceiving her and traveling with another woman.

BINGHAM WILL SIT STILL.

Waiting to See if the Courts are Going to Run His Department, He Says.

"So help me Bob, so long as I am Police Commissioner I will not be driven into making any of those five captains on the eligible list inspectors. I'll be darned if I will."

That's what Commissioner Bingham said yesterday when asked what he had to say about the writ of mandamus served on him ordering to show cause why he should not promote Hodgins, Hogan, Formosa, and Foster and Gallagher, the five captains on the eligible list.

"If the courts are going to run this department I would like to know it," he added.

"The courts may make them inspectors, but I will not. I intend to sit still and see what the courts will do. Then the people of this city may learn something interesting."

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VIEWS OF BISHOP POTTER

On Our Reformatory System and on the Rights of Women.

Bishop Potter criticized the present reformatory system as applied to boys and girls at a meeting of the George Junior Republic Association, held yesterday in the lecture room of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Fifth-seventh street.

In speaking of the two systems of reform Bishop Potter decidedly favored the honor system.

"The wished for reform cannot be accomplished under the unnatural conditions which exist in our present day reform institutions. Undoubtedly a large part of the theory of our reformatory system is vicious and damning and not upheld by the result."

Miss Edith White, the secretary of the Woman's Aid of the City of New York, had been the first officer called upon for reports of the year. When he called upon A. G. Agnew, treasurer of the association, Bishop Potter began.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Agnew. I should have called upon you first."

Mr. Agnew said something about ladies taking precedence.

"No," said the Bishop, "so you also hold the modern opinion of women. Well, so do I. I hope they get all they are fighting for."

Charles A. Conant Argues in Support of Credit Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Charles A. Conant, representing the Chamber of Commerce of New York, was before the House Committee on Banking and Currency today and made an elaborate argument in support of the scheme of credit currency. He said he desired to emphasize the fact that it was the people who did business in the State of New York who had taken the active part in the propaganda for credit currency rather than the bankers.

Secretary Shaw will go before the committee to-morrow and give his ideas as to what should be done to make the currency of the country more elastic.

Gov. Fleet Patterson of Tennessee Resigns His Seat in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—M. R. Patterson of Tennessee, who was last month elected Governor of that State, to-day notified Speaker Cannon that he had tendered his resignation as a member of the House to Gov. Cox, to take effect on January 15, 1907. Mr. Patterson was absent from Congress all last session conducting his campaign, and has actually served only about two weeks of his present term in the House.

Casualties on the Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The total number of persons killed in train accidents during the three months ended June 30, 1906, was 194, and of injured 3,031, according to reports received by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employees while at work and by passengers in getting on and off cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 16,937, consisting of 933 killed and 16,004 injured.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate today confirmed another batch of Presidential nominations, including those of James S. Harlan of Illinois, Edgar E. Clark of Iowa and Judge C. C. Claiborne of Georgia, to be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission; William B. Ridgely of Illinois, to be Comptroller of the Currency; Herbert Knox Smith, to be Commissioner of Patents; John A. McElhenny of Louisiana, to be Civil Service Commissioner, and Charles P. Skinner, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at New York.

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TRAFFIC BLOCKED FOR HOURS.

WRECK TIES UP CENTRAL AND NEW HAVEN RAILROADS.

Driving Wheel Rim on the Boston Mail Locomotive Breaks and the Train is Wrecked at the Rock Cut Where the Two Roads Come Together in The Bronx.

The outward bound train service of both the New York Central and New Haven railroads was in a tangle most of yesterday through the wreck of Train 29, known as the Boston Mail, at 161st street and Park avenue.

The Boston Mail, which carries no passengers, was due to arrive at the Grand Central Station at 4:13 o'clock yesterday morning. C. C. Ross, the conductor, found that he was behind time and orders were given to Engineer J. J. Kennedy to "let her out."

The Central and New Haven tracks meet for the run into the terminal at the rock cut at 161st street.

Kennedy obeyed orders, and the train was making about forty-five miles an hour when it hit the cut and passed over a series of frog switches. Whether the rim of one of the driving wheels on the locomotive had worked loose or whether it was torn loose by one of the switches is not known, but the rim came off and tangled itself up in the machinery of the locomotive.

The locomotive jumped the tracks and dragged its tender after it. For three blocks it tore up ties and rails before it stopped and toppled over.

No one was killed, but Fireman W. C. Flint, who jumped when the machine left the tracks, had his left arm broken and his body was badly cut and bruised. The train was made up of five coaches and the first two coaches turned over with the locomotive. About twenty mail clerks were at work in the two cars and they were nearly all treated for cuts and bruises by ambulance surgeons. The mail in the cars was scattered among the tracks for a distance of three blocks.

The noise of the wreck attracted a great crowd. Supt. Ira A. McCormick, who arrived early on a wrecking train sent in a call for police reserves. The crowd had grown to such numbers when the police came that some policemen were summoned from other precincts.

The three coaches left on the tracks were shunted to the roundhouse at Melrose.

The locomotive of the Boston Mail was a complete wreck, as were the cars, and the wrecking crew devoted their first efforts to getting them off the tracks to one side.

The wrecked train tipped up only its own track but one other incoming track. This left only one track open for incoming traffic and all trains were switched to this and run into the station under a minute's headway. Outbound traffic was completely choked and orders were telegraphed to the Grand Central station to hold trains until the wreckers had a chance to clear the way.

The new third rail electric suburban service really had its first chance yesterday of this cause of the wreck. The beginning was not a success. The Boston Mail had torn away a bit of the third rail and the police were kept busy watching to see that no one stepped on the conductors' footboard.

It was noon before Supt. McCormick got all the tracks cleared and in working order.

ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Field and Line Officers Advanced in Grade in All Arms of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

ARMY.—To be members of the Mississippi River Commission—Lieut. Col. William T. Russell and Major James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers.

To be First Lieutenants, Engineers Corps—Second Lieut. Rodger D. Black and Theodore H. Dillon.

To be Colonel, Ordnance Department—Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Taylor, to be a Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department—Major Knox Smith, to be a Captain, Ordnance Department—Capt. Kenneth Norton.

To be Majors of Cavalry—Capt. Guy Carleton, Thirteenth Cavalry, and Thomas B. Dugan, Twelfth Cavalry.

To be Captain, Artillery Corps—First Lieut. Louis S. Chappell, to be First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps—Second Lieut. William F. Murray.

To be Colonel of Infantry—Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, Tenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Henry B. Moon.

Captains to be Majors—Benjamin M. Atkinson, Sixth Infantry; Benjamin M. Purcell, detailed paymaster; Eider M. M. Bell, Third Infantry, and Maury Nichols, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—Robert E. Frith, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Samuel T. Anzell, Eleventh Infantry; Robert F. Park, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Balsey E. Yates, Fifth Infantry; Clement A. Troit, Fifth Infantry; Wilson B. Burr, Fifth Infantry, and Walter S. Brown, Tenth Infantry.

Retired—James E. Macklin, Brigadier-General, active list, to be Brigadier-General, retired list—George P. Borden, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

To be Surgeon of the Joint of Omaha—Benjamin H. Barrows of Nebraska.

Postmasters—New York: Samuel R. Riley, Bronxville; Adolph Blustone, Canaseraga; Frank B. Barnard, Dunkirk; Edward R. Williams, Granville; Frederick R. Smith, Norwood, and Selah H. Van Duzer, Horseheads, Rhode Island; Jonathan Bateman, Manville, and Arthur W. Stedman, Wakefield.

Railroads Charged With Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The S. P. Wehrer Company, paint manufacturers of Philadelphia, to-day filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission involving a number of carriers, among them the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which the railroads are charged with imposing excessive rates on paint shipped from Philadelphia to points in the Middle West. It is also charged that the combination rail and water rates from Liverpool to points in the Middle West are discriminatory against the American manufacturers of paints.

Henry F. Osborne Declines Secretaryship of Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Henry Fairfield Osborne of New York, who was recently elected to the secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution, has notified the Board of Regents that he regrets he is unable to accept. In his letter he said that he was deeply appreciative of the honor of his selection, but that he does not desire to leave his present position. He said that the result of thirty years of research, dependent upon the scientific collection and trained assistants he had gathered together at New York, was a change of residence at this time, he said, would be practically a change of career.

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PROPOSED INHERITANCE TAX.

Statement of the Revenue Derived by the Different States From a Similar Tax.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In view of the recommendation in favor of a Federal inheritance tax contained in President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress, the Census Bureau has prepared a statement of the amount of income derived by the different States from a similar tax. The data were taken from a forthcoming report on wealth, debt and taxation, and cover only the year 1902. In that year the statement shows that about one-half of all the States obtained revenue amounting to an aggregate of \$7,037,308 from inheritance taxes. The officials of the bureau believe, however, that this aggregate has materially increased in the last few years, and they believe that in the present year the States are deriving from inheritance taxes at least \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. The States which had inheritance taxes and the amount of the income from this source in 1902 are as follows:

State	Taxes
California	\$290,447
Connecticut	304,785
Delaware	623,819
Illinois	117,299
Iowa	32,377
Maine	32,790
Maryland	49,400
Massachusetts	194,093
Minnesota	6,077
Montana	229,084
Nebraska	39,331
New Jersey	149,277
New York	8,349,555
North Carolina	243,240
Ohio	19,055
Pennsylvania	1,231,070
Tennessee	38,429
Vermont	1,430
Virginia	29,142
West Virginia	18,396
Wisconsin	6,349
Continental United States	\$7,037,308
Hawaii	1,893
Total	\$7,037,308

TRANSATLANTIC FREIGHT RATES.

The Subject Discussed at a Hearing Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Transatlantic freight traffic was discussed at a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission today. The representatives of steamship lines were present at the invitation of the commission to discuss their relation to the railroad rate legislation. The speakers were Vice-President Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine, Judge N. C. Choate, counsel for several lines, and Mr. Putnam, a New York attorney. All transatlantic lines from the United States to Europe were represented at the hearing, which lasted several hours.

The attorney for the steamship lines argued that they were not subject to the railroad rate law, that there was a difference between transportation from this country to adjacent ports like Canada and transportation from this country to distant points like Great Britain. He declared that there was unrestricted competition between the transatlantic lines, and should they be compelled to file their tariffs each day, it would require by the rate act, it would greatly injure their business. It was held that the water conditions largely affecting oceanic transportation were not such as to require which the railroads did not have to contend. To show through rates from inland points to European ports on a bill of lading it was held that the railroads were not subject to the act.

No action was taken by the commission.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Amendment to Be Reported Increasing Salaries in Congress and Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House to-day resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill and disposed of nearly two-thirds of the measure under the five minute rule. Before taking up the bill an agreement suggested by Mr. Littauer of New York was reached that when the bill shall be reported to the House it shall be in order to consider an amendment increasing the salaries of the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress and members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Ghat's amendment sought to obtain an enlargement of the agreement, which would permit the consideration of a further amendment to make a horizontal increase in the salaries of all Government employees. His suggestion, however, did not meet with much encouragement and he did not press it.

Practically the only discussion which the measure provoked to-day was over an amendment offered by Mr. Livingston of Georgia to appropriate \$50,000 for the salaries of special agents abroad to investigate and promote trade conditions, and providing that \$20,000 of this amount should be devoted to promoting the cotton trade. After a long debate a substitute presented by Mr. Littauer limiting the appropriation to \$30,000 and striking out the reference to cotton was adopted. The bill probably will pass to-morrow.

GROSVENOR GREETS HIS WIFE.

He Pats Her on the Cheek and Shocks an Elderly Woman Who Was Passing By.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A young woman of trim figure and striking appearance, accompanied by an elderly matron with a sweet, refined face and gray hair, stood to-day at the entrance to the House lobby. Gen. Grosvenor came out smiling. With one hand he grasped the outstretched hand of the younger woman, while with the other he gently and affectionately patted the cheek of the elderly woman. Just at that moment another young woman, dressed in a fashionable manner, passed by, accompanied by another elderly woman, apparently matrimonially related and with a face and figure which were an effective insurance against such a scene. The young man whose slight was not impaired.

"Julia, did you see that?" exclaimed the matrimonially related woman.

"What was it, auntie?" inquired Julia.

"Why, that gray whiskered old duffer tickling that old lady on the cheek. I won't let that kind of thing go on. Julia and her auntie are strangers in Washington."

The woman with the sweet, refined face, to whom Gen. Grosvenor had made the display of affection, was his wife, Julia, and her auntie are strangers in Washington.

Indian Bill Carries About \$8,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day completed the Indian bill and will report it to-morrow. The measure carries an expenditure of approximately \$8,000,000, which is about \$1,848,000 less than the appropriation for the current year.

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ANOTHER SETBACK FOR SHIP BILL.

Republicans of House Committee Oppose the Grosvenor Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The ship subsidy bill met another setback this morning in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Representative Grosvenor, the chairman of the committee, called up his compromise or substitute measure for the Gallinger bill, which he introduced several days ago, but it was found that several Republican members were no more favorably disposed toward it than toward the original proposition advanced by the commission which recommended the Gallinger measure.

A sharp colloquy ensued between Representative Grosvenor and Representative Wilson of Chicago, one of the Republicans who is opposed to the subsidy.

It was then agreed at the suggestion of Representative Watson, whose position on the measure is not well defined, to postpone consideration of the bill until next Saturday. There will be a caucus or conference of the Republican members of the committee to-morrow in an effort to reach an agreement. There is little likelihood, however, that much will be accomplished, as Mr. Wilson, Mr. Birdsell and Mr. Hinchey, each of whom is opposed to the bill, are still absent from Washington and unable to attend a conference to consider the measure. Representative Fordney, who is understood to favor the bill, also said that he would not be bound by caucus action.

Representative Flack (Rep. N. Y.), and Representative McDermott (Dem. N. J.), both of whom are favorable to the bill, are still absent from Washington and unable to attend a meeting of the committee or to get a pair. In view of this fact there is little or no likelihood of getting the measure out of the committee, unless there should be some Democratic absentee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The battleship Louisiana has arrived at New Orleans, the cruisers Lebanon and Abairinda at Lambert Point and the torpedo boat Hull at Port Tampa.

The battleship Indiana has sailed from the New York Navy Yard for Hampton Roads, the tug Rocket for Washington for Norfolk, and the torpedo boat Hopkins from League Island for Hampton Roads.

To Prevent Collisions at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate to-day passed a bill enacting into the law the amended regulations reported by the International Maritime Commission to prevent collisions of vessels at sea. The amended regulations increase the number of lights to be displayed by fishing vessels. In urging the passage of the bill Senator Frye explained that nine out of ten fishermen favored the legislation.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—These army orders were issued to-day:

First Lieut. William W. McCammon, Jr., Twenty-third Infantry, from Columbus barracks to his home at day.

The retirement of First Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry, is announced.

These navy orders were issued:

Commander B. W. Weitzel, retired, from command of the Southern at navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to home.

Lieutenant-Commander W. W. Bush, from navy yard, Norfolk, to Atlantic station.

Ensign D. P. Wickham, from the Tacoma to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Washington Society Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Miss Root, daughter of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Root entertained a dinner company of young people this evening.

Mrs. Leiter, widow of the late Levi T. Leiter, has returned to her Dupont Circle home for the winter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles have returned to their home in New Street after a short trip to New York.

Miss Juliette Williams, one of the most popular of the season's bachelors, entertained at a tea this afternoon in honor of Miss Barry.

Miss Polly Mason was also hostess at a tea this afternoon complimentary to her two guests, Miss Sylvester of Philadelphia and Miss Shepard of New York.

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M'REYNOLDS TO RESIGN.

Will Leave the Department of Justice to Practice Law in This City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—It is unofficially announced that James C. McReynolds of Tennessee will resign on January 1 to take up the practice of law in New York. He was appointed to the Department of Justice in June, 1903, and has appeared for the Government in many important cases before the United States Supreme Court. He was born in Etkon, Ky., in 1862 and was educated at the Vanderbilt University, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of bachelor of science. He then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where he remained until 1884. From 1884 to 1903 he was a professor of law at Vanderbilt University. Mr. McReynolds was a gold Democrat, but his appointment by President Roosevelt was without political significance.

Bills Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following bills and resolutions were introduced in the House to-day:

By Mr. Hayes of California. A resolution calling on the Secretary of War to transmit to the House information as to whether or not any Japanese or Chinese are now employed in the work of construction on the Isthmian Canal and whether it is contemplated that any such person shall be employed, and if so the number and under what conditions.

Mr. Randall of Louisiana. A bill to appropriate \$200,000 to eradicate the Texas fever tick.

By Mr. Underwood of Alabama. A bill to tax one-fifth of 1 per cent. upon the average amount of deposits of every character held in national banks, to constitute a fund to be retained by the Treasurer of the United States for the better protection of depositors and creditors of such banks.

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